



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

L13
.06

Ohio State Teachers' Association, Proceeding
1851.

L13 .06
Proceedings of the Ohio State Teach
Gutman Library AOV3141



3 2044 028 802 429

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



**LIBRARY OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF EDUCATION**

0

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

OHIO STATE

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

FROM ITS FORMATION IN 1847:

WITH A LIST OF ITS

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

AS IS THE TEACHER, SO IS THE SCHOOL.

COLUMBUS:

PRINTED BY SCOTT & BASCOM.

1851.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
GIFT OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MONROE G. GUTMAN LIBRARY

NOV. 7, 1923

OFFICERS FOR 1848.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY, *President.*

P. DAWLEY, 1st *V. President.*

T. W. HARVEY, *Rec. Secretary.*

M. D. LEGGETT, *Cor. Secretary.*

WM. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. F. COWDERY, *Chairman.*

LORIN ANDREWS,

JOSIAH HURTY,

M. D. LEGGETT,

F. W. TAPPAN,

JOHN NICHOLS,

H. K. SMITH.

OFFICERS FOR 1849.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY, *President.*

P. DAWLEY, 1st *V. President.*

S. S. RICKLEY, *Rec. Secretary.*

W. P. KERR, *Cor. Secretary.*

L. G. PARKER, *Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. D. LORD, *Chairman.*

M. G. WILLIAMS,

I. W. ANDREWS,

RUFUS HUBBARD,

A. W. DENNIS,

H. H. BARNEY,

J. S. WHITWELL.

OFFICERS FOR 1850.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY, *President.*

P. DAWLEY, 1st *V. President.*

E. D. KINGSLEY, *Rec. Secretary.*

I. W. ANDREWS, *Cor. Secretary.*

JOHN OGDEN, *Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. D. LORD, *Chairman.*

M. D. LEGGETT,

G. R. HAND,

H. H. BARNEY,

E. E. BARNE

T. W. HARVEY,

S. S. RICKLEY.

OFFICERS FOR 1851.

ISAAC SAMS, of Hillsboro', *President.*

JOSEPH RAY, of Cincinnati, 1st *V. Pres't.*

JOHN LYNCH, of Ashland, *Rec. Sec'y.*

P. DAWLEY, of Massillon, *Cor. Sec'y.*

JOHN OGDEN, of Columbus, *Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

LORIN ANDREWS, of Massillon, *Chairman.*

R. D. HUMISTON, of Cleveland,

D. LYMAN, of Butler Co.,

D. F. DE WOLF, of Norwalk,

I. W. ANDREWS, of Marietta.

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Dayton,

C. S. ROYCE, of Plymouth,

HISTORY AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

OHIO STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE desirableness of forming a STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, had for several years been a theme of deliberation among the active friends of Education in the State, but no decided action on the subject was taken till the Fall of 1847, when, at Teachers' Institutes held in several different counties, M. F. Cowdery, Lorin Andrews, A. D. Lord, Wm. Bowen, Josiah Hurty, and M. D. Leggett, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the propriety of forming such an Association, and to fix upon the time and place of meeting for that purpose : the notice of the contemplated convention was in due time published.

FORMATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the above named notice, delegates representing eleven counties assembled at Akron on the 30th of December, 1847, to organize a State Teachers' Association, and adopted the following Constitution :

PREAMBLE.

As a means of elevating the profession of Teaching, and of promoting the interests of schools in Ohio, we whose names are affixed associate ourselves together under the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This Association shall be called the Ohio State Teachers' Association.

ART. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a President, twenty-one Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee, to consist of seven persons.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preside at all meetings of the Association. In case of vacancy, or his absence, it shall be the duty of any one of the Vice Presidents to perform the same duty.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to perform the usual duties devolving upon such officer.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to correspond with associations of a similar character, to correspond with individuals, under the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall further keep a full copy of communications from and to him, in a book provided for that purpose; keep such correspondence on file, and report his correspondence when called upon to do so at any regular meeting of the Association.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep all funds belonging to the Association, and pay out the same only on orders from the chairman of the Executive Committee. He shall keep a faithful account of all moneys received and expended, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and report the condition of the finances when called upon to do so at any regular meeting.

ART. 7. The Executive Committee shall carry into effect all orders and resolutions of the Association, and shall devise and put into operation such other measures, not inconsistent with the object of this Association, as it shall deem best. It shall fix the time and place for holding all regular meetings of the Association, and shall appoint at least an annual meeting each year, secure speakers, and arrange business to come before the Association. It shall keep a full record of its proceedings, and present an annual report of the same to the Association.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall hold its first meeting as soon after election as practicable. Four members of said committee shall constitute a quorum for business, and afterwards may meet on its own adjournment or appointment.

ART. 9. All funds raised for the Association shall be by voluntary contribution, and shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee, through its chairman.

ART. 10. Any teacher or active friend of education, male or female, may become a member of this Association, by subscribing to this Constitution, each male member paying the Treasurer the sum of one dollar.

ART. 11. Delegates appointed to attend the meetings of this Association, by County Associations, whose object is in unison with ours, shall be considered as honorary members.

ART. 12. The officers of this Association shall be chosen by bal-

lot at the annual meetings of this Association, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are elected.

ART. 13. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, where notice of such intended alteration shall have been given at the preceding regular meeting.

The Constitution having been circulated for signatures, the Association proceeded to elect officers by ballot. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year :

President,

SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Franklin.

Vice Presidents,

P. DAWLEY, of Stark.	C. C. GILES, of Warren.
A. A. SMITH, of Ashtabula.	MR. WILLIAMS, of Clark.
A. FREESE, of Cuyahoga.	MR. BLAKESLEE, of Williams.
R. R. SLOANE, of Knox.	B. ROUSE, of Lucas.
E. E. BARNEY, of Montgomery.	J. HALL, of Huron.
L. TENNEY, of Washington.	H. G. BLAKE, of Medina.
J. B. HOWARD, of Muskingum.	A. GILBERT, of Columbiana.
A. D. LORD, of Franklin.	MR. BENNET, of Miami.
J. R. DOIG, of Wayne.	WM. FINLEY, of Ross.
P. S. SYMMES, of Hamilton.	E. S. STANTON, of Jefferson.

Recording Secretary—T. W. HARVEY, of Geauga.

Corresponding Secretary—M. D. LEGGETT, of Summit.

Treasurer — WILLIAM BOWEN, of Stark.

Executive Committee.

M. F. COWDERY, of Lake.

L. ANDREWS, of Ashland.	J. HURTY, of Richland.
M. D. LEGGETT, of Summit.	F. W. TAPPAN, of Portage.
J. NICHOLS, of Lake.	H. K. SMITH, of Summit.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be requested to keep a record of the names of all the Teachers in the State, that expect to continue in the business of teaching for three years and upwards—and that all such Teachers are requested to forward their names to the Secretary for that purpose.

Resolved, That all Teachers in Ohio, qualified to take charge of *Union Schools*, and who wish employment, be requested to furnish their names, with such references as they may have, to the Corresponding Secretary—and that all School Committees wishing to employ such Teachers be requested to make their wishes known to the same officer.

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature so to amend the School laws of Ohio as to require each school district to raise annually, from

the taxable property in said district, an amount equal to the amount received from the State funds, for the payment of competent teachers.

Resolved, That the next regular meeting be held at Dayton, Montgomery county, at such a time in June next, as the Executive Committee may hereafter determine.

The committee appointed to prepare an address, expressive of the views of the convention, submit the following ;

To Teachers and Friends of Education in Ohio.

We address you with the conviction that the office of Teacher, is second, in importance, to none in community. Its duties and its influences may be imperfectly appreciated, its highest excellence may not often be witnessed, still, its nature and its relations remain the same. The most sacred interests of individuals are confided to its keeping, the most momentous elements of society are intrusted to its guardianship. Does any patriot or philanthropist desire to know to what moral independence the next generation of men may arise, or what intelligence shall guide the highest interests of the State, when he shall have passed from the scene of duty and action ? Does any father desire to know what influences may surround his children when he shall be sleeping in the dust ?

Let such study the character and principles of the present Teachers of the land. These are the true representative men of the next generation. The qualities of mind and heart, now so little regarded in them, are to be transferred into those under their care, and soon to be reproduced in the men and women who may succeed them. Their characters are to be wrought into the children of the State. Their influences are to penetrate the inmost being of every child, their teachings to determine, in a great measure, his destiny.

As teachers, therefore, we feel that our profession is worthy of our highest regards : that it is entitled to our best sympathies and energies. We would not undervalue other professions and pursuits. We honor all who labor in any useful calling, and do their duty well. But, from all others, we turn to the noble profession of teaching with a pure satisfaction and a deep and abiding reverence.— Here, inspiring anticipations stimulate us to exertion. Here, the fair pages of science and philosophy open, most invitingly before us. At variance with no party or sect, or cast, or creed, we may here cherish and inculcate the sublimest truths of morality and religion. Aloof from the theatre of partizan warfare, we may nourish those virtues and principles by which honored names have made our country illustrious.

We look, then, with earnest solicitude upon the present condition of our profession and upon all means tending to its elevation.—

There are questions which teachers themselves must consider and decide. To be eminently useful, they must understand their true position; they must be conscious of the far-reaching influence of their labors, and be able to convince others that they are identified with the substantial interests of mankind.

Further, they must, by their disinterestedness, faithfulness, and devotion, take the question out of the hands of all men, what rank their profession shall hold in society. How shall these objects be accomplished? At the present time we look to teachers' associations for important aid. These may do much for self improvement, and for professional success. New resolutions are formed, new energies are awakened, and new confidence felt in the importance of our labors, by meeting with those engaged in similar pursuits.

Especially are they useful in discussing all measures connected with the interests of schools, and in carrying on educational reforms. It must be obvious that there are important principles and measures connected with the Teachers' profession, and the cause of education, to be discussed. Even where most attention has been given to those subjects, much is unsettled, much remains to be considered. These can best be considered by an association of intelligent, practical teachers. Such associations at present exist in many counties of the State, and their utility is generally felt. But an association which would extend its operations and influence over the State, it is believed would be still more useful. By concentrating the efforts and influence of the teachers of the State, we might hope to see only the best measures adopted, and those, vigorously prosecuted and sustained. Especially is such an organization needed at the present crisis. We believe an educational reform has been fairly commenced in our state, and if teachers and friends of education are vigilant, five years need not elapse, before the character of the common schools in Ohio shall be essentially changed for the better.

With the view, therefore, of promoting both the interests of the teachers' profession, and the cause of common schools, a **STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION** has been organized, and is about to commence operations. And that such an association will meet the approval of teachers in all parts of the state, and that they will unite their efforts with ours in sustaining it, is our most earnest wish. That it may accomplish the high objects for which it is formed, we most sincerely hope. That it will have a salutary and speedy influence upon the teachers and schools of the state, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. We are conscious that great labor is before us. To awaken, or change public sentiment, in a great degree, is no easy task. Yet this is labor which teachers must perform. To prepare the public mind for wise and liberal provisions for the improvement of schools, is one of the first duties to be undertaken. It is a judicious and well settled maxim with legislators, that it is unwise and unsafe to enact laws, however salutary, in advance of public opinion. A disastrous reaction is almost the certain consequence. However enlightened their own judgments may be on subjects of the first importance, the best statesman do not feel authorized to adopt measures

which are not demanded, or will not probably be sanctioned by the people.

The safest and most enlightened policy then, for those who wish well for their cause is, *to create a demand* for such legislative provisions as may be most needed. With respect to schools, this labor is appropriately ours to perform. Great it may be, very great; still it is a happy and gratifying one, and if faithfully accomplished, must produce the most important and lasting results.

We propose, therefore, as speedily as possible, to examine and discuss, respectfully and courteously, yet vigilantly and independently, all measures and principles of interest to teachers and schools, aside from local considerations or private interests. To sustain and defend what is excellent in our school system or schools, will be our highest pleasure. To prepare the way for introducing improvements where they are needed, will be our next duty. This it seems to us is the safest method of conducting our reform, and the one most likely to save all wise legislation from opposition or subversion by prejudice, and from the influence of political partizanship.

In conclusion we earnestly invite all teachers and friends of Education in Ohio to co-operate with us in this movement. By our faithful and well directed efforts and labors, and by our united influence and counsels, we promise ourselves the high satisfaction of soon beholding our beloved State taking as high a rank in all the means for promoting virtue and true nobleness, as she now holds in all other elements of greatness and prosperity.

M. F. COWDERY,
L. ANDREWS,
M. D. LEGGETT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Early in January 1848, the executive committee assigned some thirty different subjects to as many committees, with a request that written reports should be presented at the future meetings of the Association. A large number have since complied with that request and their reports are on file.

During the same month conditional arrangements were made for holding Teachers' Institutes in some forty counties in the eastern and south-eastern part of the State: some account of these Institutes will be found in the first Annual Report of the Executive committee.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS OF OHIO.

By the present existing laws of Ohio, an important part of the administration of the School System of the State, is entrusted to County Examiners.

The power of deciding upon the qualifications of teachers, and, consequently, of determining, in a great measure, the character of the State, is placed in their hands.

This not only gives to this office a high place in the School System of the State; but also gives to it an intrinsic dignity and importance which few stations in society may claim. It imposes duties and demands labors, differing widely from the ordinary obligations of official stations.

It was doubtless the intention of the framers and friends of this law, in thus confiding these important trusts to a few persons in each county, to secure more of intelligence, zeal and fidelity, more of independence and thoroughness in their exercise, and thereby place both the teachers and schools of the State in a much higher rank than they had before held.

How far was this accomplished,—how well the law has answered the expectation of its friends, or advanced the public good, during the ten years of its continuance, we shall not now undertake to show. How faithfully its duties have been discharged by those who, from time to time, have filled it, we shall not now attempt to inquire. How far many have, by their incompetency, their negligence and their sacrifice of honor and conscience, shown themselves utterly unworthy of any public trust, we do not now propose to decide.

How far the profession of teaching has suffered degradation from these, its legally constituted guardians, we shall not now attempt to ascertain.

If no legal tribunal summon any before it for neglect of duty, or departure from right, if no deep toned public sentiment any where utter a murmur of approval or reproof, if no future citizen of the State, conscious of the deep wrong of early neglect, and of the irreparable loss he has thereby sustained, shall inquire through whose ignorance or betrayal of trust his dearest interests have been sacrificed, this portion of the educational history of our State may perhaps, be permitted to remain unread. But for ourselves, at present, we pass silently, yet not indifferently over it. Our plans, our energies and our hopes, are for the future. Whatever of wrong or evil has existed in our school system or our Schools, we desire, as speedily as possible, to counteract and remove. Whatever of good may anywhere be found, we desire to perpetuate, and, if possible, make better. In this undertaking we look for the cordial co-operation of every friend of the best interests of our country. Especially must we look for important aid from those to whom is entrusted the administration of the school system of the State.

We desire therefore to call the attention of such County Examin-

ers as are anxious to improve the Teachers and Schools of their respective counties, and of the State at large, to the plan and objects of the *State Teachers' Association*, recently organized, and to such important measures as it may from time to time undertake to put into operation.

It is believed that it is possible to accomplish much for popular education in our State by voluntary efforts — that plans and efforts can be accomplished by the sincere friends of the cause, which may rapidly change the character of Common Schools in Ohio, and thoroughly awaken public sentiment to the importance of securing to every child in the State, the best education which human means can provide. We wish, in the first place, to invite special attention to the facilities which Teachers' Institutes afford, for improving in some degree, the qualifications of Teachers, almost simultaneously, in every county in the State. So far as could depend upon the Association, arrangements have been made to hold one of these Schools in a large number of counties in the State within a few months. The Committee are prepared to make still further arrangements for the same objects, but it must depend upon the friends of the movement whether all of the proposals now made, or that may hereafter be made, shall be accepted. We have already received assurances of co-operation from County Examiners in various counties, and we trust that no county in the State will permit this, or any other practicable measure, to pass unimproved, through the negligence of those expected to be the most watchful of the prosperity of Schools.

As a further important means of promoting the best interests of Teachers and Schools, we would urge the necessity of complying, in all respects, with the present law for the examination of Teachers. In many counties of the State there are neither quarterly meetings of the Board, nor any systematic, thorough, impartial methods of conducting the examination. We deem this a subject of immediate and pressing importance. First, that the teachers of a county should be called together before the entire Board, and the public, for examination, and, as far as possible, that all examinations should be conducted in this way. And next, that there should be some thorough, impartial method of conducting the examination in every county in the State.

It must be obvious that the ordinary method of verbal examination, for a large class, is very unequal in its operation; and must oftentimes be very unsatisfactory. Unless much time is spent, but a very limited number of answers can be obtained from each candidate, on each and all of the subjects. To obviate this difficulty, to produce uniformity, and also to furnish, as soon as possible, some index to the condition of Common Schools in every county of the State, the Committee respectfully recommend the following regulations, recently adopted by one of the counties, as worthy of adoption throughout the State.

The School Examiners of Lake county, have adopted the following method of examining Teachers, at the quarterly meetings of the Board:

The questions in Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, and perhaps some other branches, will be prepared beforehand, and a written or printed copy of the same will be presented to each candidate. A *written answer* will then be required from each candidate. Candidates who answer in this way all the questions correctly, without errors in punctuation, orthography, or capital letters in their articles, will receive a first class certificate, that is, a certificate for two years.

Certificates will be given, as before, for six, twelve and eighteen months each, according to the correct answers given to the questions. Unless two-thirds of the questions in *each branch*, are answered correctly, no certificate will be granted.

After each examination, the questions proposed to the class will be published, together with the names of all Teachers who have received a *first class certificate*, or a certificate for two years.

Teachers holding a certificate for a less time than two years, will be permitted to compete for a first class certificate at each quarterly meeting, with the privilege of retaining the one they already hold, in case they fail of obtaining a better one.

It will be readily seen that if counties throughout the State adopted this method, and would furnish to each other, or to some educational paper for publication, full copies of the questions proposed, of the whole number of candidates, and the names of all receiving a first class certificate, a very good knowledge of the present condition of the Schools in Ohio might soon be obtained.

The influence this would exert upon the Schools and Teachers themselves, would be in a high degree favorable. The plan, therefore, with such modifications and improvements as may be deemed best, is earnestly recommended to the consideration of all School Examiners in the State. Several counties have already decided to adopt the plan during the examinations of the current year. Any others that may think proper to do so, are requested to send copies of their regulations and questions to each member of the Executive Committee, and they will receive as many copies of the regulations of other counties in exchange, as the Committee can consistently furnish.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the necessity of a more extended course of instruction for Teachers, the Committee proceeded to make arrangements for the formation of a Normal class, the plan of which is contained in the following announcement :

TO TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN OHIO.

COURSE OF LECTURES TO TEACHERS.

The Executive Committee of the OHIO STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, with a view of diffusing as widely and as rapidly as possible, the benefits of sound elementary education, have made conditional arrangements to have a *Course of Lectures and Instruction* given to Teachers upon the following subjects :

1. **MORAL INSTRUCTION**—its adaptation to our nature—its necessity in the work of Education—and the means and influences to be used by the Teacher to give this subject its due prominence in his labors.

2. **THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**—the elementary sounds of the language, and their classification, the classification and modification of the parts of speech, analysis of sentences, written composition, reading and elocution.

3. **ARITHMETIC**, *mental and written*. A full demonstration of all the rules and principles of Arithmetic will be given, together with their application to Geometry, the mechanical powers, &c.

4. **GEOGRAPHY**. *Physical Geography* will be fully illustrated by maps and diagrams in a series of forty lectures. *Civil Geography*, including the general principles in this department, the present commercial relations, and the social, moral and political condition of the different countries of the globe, will be presented in a series of thirty-five lectures. The principles of *Mathematical Geography*, will be fully illustrated with globes, and other apparatus, in a series of six lectures.

5. **AMERICAN HISTORY**. The Aboriginies of the United States, their distribution, peculiarities, and present subsisting relations with our government, will be described, a full account of the early voyages and discoveries will be given, the early colonization of the country, the progress of civil liberty, of religious liberty, the history of slavery and the slave-trade, the educational history of the United States, the commercial history, the thrilling events of the Revolution, the Heroic Men of America, the Heroic Women of America, the Constitutional history of the United States, the events of 1812-14, the history of Texas and Mexico to 1846, will be presented in a series of twenty lectures.

6. **CIVIL POLITY**. The different forms of Government, the present existing governments of Europe, the Constitution of the United States, the form of government in Ohio, together with an explanation of common law terms and principles now in use, will be presented in a series of ten lectures.

7. **GEOLOGY**. The elementary substances of the globe, with the various rock formations, and some general views of the Geology of the United States, will be presented in five lectures.

8. **MENTAL PHILOSOPHY**. Its importance to the Teacher, an outline of the great departments of the science, and such facts and principles as are of the most immediate and practical importance to the Teacher, will be presented in five lectures.

9. **NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**. A series of lectures upon this subject, illustrated by apparatus, will be given.

10. **PHYSIOLOGY**. A brief outline of Human Anatomy, the functions of Respiration, Circulation, and Nutrition, the Nervous system, and the practical application in the preservation of health; especially in the school room, will be presented in a course of five lectures.

11. **PENMANSHIP**. The principles of this art will be explained, and the best methods of teaching it in Common Schools, presented.

12. **VOCAL MUSIC** will be daily practised and some instruction given in the rudiments of the science.

13. A course of instruction in Book-keeping will be given.

14. **THE PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING** will receive constant attention. The order and manner in which different subjects should be presented, and the kind and amount of instruction which should be imparted in any Common School, will be considered.

The foregoing course of lectures will be given between the 14th day of June and the 16th day of August next, in any county of Ohio deemed eligible by the Committee, that will make the best propositions to the Executive Committee for furnishing building, apparatus, board and accommodation for 300 students--the building and apparatus to be placed at the control of the Instructors and Committee during the course of lectures.

Propositions for furnishing the largest number of students in any county, will be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The terms of admission to the course will be \$3.50 for each pupil, payable to the Chairman of the Executive Committee during the first week of the session.

The course will be given entirely with reference to its usefulness to Teachers and Schools, though all who desire *thorough instruction* in these branches will be greatly profited by the course.

Gentlemen, wishing to prepare themselves to take charge of Union Schools, and ladies desiring to prepare themselves to teach the English branches thoroughly, will find it to their interest to attend during the session.

The Executive Committee request Editors in Ohio to insert the foregoing proposals, and call the attention of their readers to their importance.

M. F. COWDERY, Chairman of the Exec. Com.

Akron, Jan. 21st, 1848.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING,

The first regular meeting of the Association was attended at Dayton during the first and second days of June, 1848. The members and the delegates in attendance convened in the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of Thursday, June 1st. The President, Hon. S. Galloway, being absent, A. D. Lord, M. D., of Columbus, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. W. C. Anderson, of Dayton.

The Recording Secretary being absent, Mr. Charles Rogers, of Dayton, was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The proceedings of the meeting held at Akron, in December last, and the Constitution of the Association were then read by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

On motion Messrs. Charles Rogers, J. W. Shanklin, A. E. Ste

vens, and J. Hurty were appointed a committee to receive the credentials of delegates from other Societies, and to enroll the names of those wishing to become members of this Association.

A report of the proceedings of the Executive Committee was then made by the Chairman, Mr. M. F. Cowdery.

The reading of the reports of the several committees appointed by the Executive being next in order, the report on "School Examinations and the best mode of conducting them," was made by the Chairman, Mr. A. E. Stevens, of Dayton.

On motion of Mr. M. G. Williams, of Dayton, the discussion of the report was postponed till the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. C. F. McWilliams, of Springfield, Vice President for Clark county, took the chair and announced the discussion of the subject of Teachers' Institutes as the first in order.

The following resolutions were then presented and advocated by Mr. J. Hurty, of Mansfield, and, after an animated discussion, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That Teachers' Institutes are well calculated to improve the qualifications of teachers, and awaken an interest in the subject of popular education among teachers and people, and are designed to remedy the evils now existing in our schools.

Resolved, That we, as members of the State Teachers' Association, will use our influence to have Teachers' Institutes held in every county in the State.

The report of the committee on school examinations was then taken up, and after an animated discussion, was adopted with the following amendment, proposed by Mr. H. H. Barney, of Cincinnati: That examinations be conducted orally, or by printed questions, or by both, and be conducted by the teacher or trustees, or by a committee appointed by them.

EVENING.

At half past 7, P. M., the association and a large number of the citizens of Dayton were addressed by Mr. H. H. Barney, Principal of the Central High School of Cincinnati, upon the influence of education on our free institutions, and the importance of combined and harmonious action on the part of teachers and the friends of popular education in the State.

MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

Mr. McWilliams in the chair, the session was opened with prayer by Rev. S. S. Rickly, of Columbus.

Verbal reports on the condition of schools and the cause of education in their respective counties, were presented by delegates from sixteen counties, viz:

Butler, Champaign, Clark, Franklin, Green, Hamilton, Lake, Miami, Montgomery, Perry, Preble, Richland, Seneca, Summit, Warren, and Washington.

The report of the committee on the subject of "Physiology and the Laws of Health," was then read by the Chairman, A. D. Lord.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. C. F. McWilliams in the chair. On motion of Mr. J. Hurty: *Resolved*, That four delegates from this association be appointed to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, to be held in Auburn, on the first Wednesday in August, next. Messrs. H. H. Barney, A. D. Lord, C. F. McWilliams, and J. Hurty, were appointed delegates.

On motion, Messrs. E. E. Barney, and M. G. Williams, of Montgomery county, M. F. Cowdery, of Lake, Rev. J. Hall, of Huron, A. H. Baily, of Ashtabula, L. G. Parker, of Champaign, James Evers, of Richland, C. Robbins and C. F. McWilliams, of Clark, Dr. W. Bowen, of Stark, M. D. Leggett, of Summit, Dr. E. B. Perkins, of Washington, and A. D. Lord, of Franklin, were appointed delegates from this association to attend the annual meeting of the Northwestern Educational Society, in Detroit, on the 16th of August next.

The members of each of these delegations were authorized to secure substitutes in case they were unable to attend.

The proper time of holding the next meeting of this association having been discussed, it was

Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Ohio State Teachers' Association be attended in Columbus, between the 25th of December next, and the 1st of January, 1849.

The report of the committee on "Linear Drawing," prepared by the chairman, J. B. Howard, of Muskingum county, was then read by M. F. Cowdery.

The report of the committee on "Civil Polity" was read by Mr. J. Hurty; and the following preamble and resolution appended to the report, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the perpetuity of our civil and religious institutions depends upon the intelligence of the people, therefore

Resolved, That every child in our State should be taught the general principles of civil government, including the constitution of the State and of the United States, and the duties of officers and the laws of crimes, and that we recommend that this subject be introduced and taught in all our common schools, select schools and academies.

Mr. E. E. Barney then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a well regulated and efficient system of common schools is the basis on which rests the permanency of our government, and the centre around which clusters the only hope of the patriot, philanthropist and christian, for the perpetuity of our civil and religious privileges.

Resolved, That to give life and efficiency to any common school system, however well digested, imperiously demands the creation of the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools, with a salary sufficiently liberal to command the best talent in the country.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty, and the highest interest of the State, to make the most ample provision for the education of common school teachers, and that this can best be accomplished by the establishment of Normal Schools.

On motion of Mr. H. H. Barney,

Resolved, That the organs of Teachers' Institutes and Associations, towns and county, as well as the individual teachers and friends of general education throughout the State, be requested to act as committees to procure signatures to proper memorials on the subject embraced in the last two resolutions, and cause the same to be forwarded to Mr. A. D. Lord, of Columbus, by the 1st day of December next.

The following resolutions, originally offered by Mr. Rickly, and amended by Mr. Barney, were then adopted :

Resolved, That the secretaries of the different county educational societies be respectfully requested to furnish the delegates from their respective counties, to the annual meeting of this association, a detailed account of the condition of the schools in their respective counties.

Resolved, That their report should include, among others, the following items:

- 1st. The number of teachers, male and female, in the county.
- 2d. The number of schools, and the time they were opened.
- 3d. The probable number of scholars.
- 4th. The different grades of schools, and the branches taught.
- 5th. The general character and qualifications of teachers.
- 6th. The mode of teaching, and the general result.

The following resolution was then presented by Mr. A. E. Stevens, and adopted :

Resolved, That in the Ohio School Journal, edited by A. D. Lord, M. D., we recognize an important aid in advancing the cause of education, and we therefore cordially recommend it to the patronage of every teacher and friend of education in the State.

On motion of Mr. M. G. Williams,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to furnish copies of the proceedings of this association to the different educational and other papers throughout the State.

On motion of Dr. A. D. Lord,

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this association be respectfully tendered to the City Council, of the city of Dayton, for their liberality in tendering to this association the free use of the City Hall during the past session ; and that the citizens of Dayton, for their kindness and hospitality, in entertaining the members free of charge, are entitled to our warmest gratitude.

At the suggestion of the chairman of the Executive Committee, Messrs. M. G. Williams, C. F. McWilliams and H. H. Barney were

appointed a committee to act in concert with the Executive Committee.

After the customary vote of thanks to the officers of the society, and a few brief but pertinent remarks from Mr. McWilliams, the acting President, the association adjourned to meet in Columbus at the call of the Executive Committee.

CHARLES ROGERS, *Secretary, pro. tem.*

Norwalk, the county seat of Huron county, having been deemed by the committee, the most eligible place for the proposed "Course of Lectures," and due notice of the fact having been given, the class assembled, and the introductory lecture was given on the 14th of June, 1848, by Hon. S. Galloway.

The following gentlemen were employed as instructors, in the branches opposite their respective names :

LORIN ANDREWS, A. M., Arithmetic and Vocal Music.

HORACE BENTON, English Language.

M. F. COWDERY, Geography, Moral Instruction and Vegetable Physiology.

SAMUEL ST. JOHN, A. M., Geology.

JOSIAH HURTY, A. M., Civil Government.

T. W. HARVEY, American History.

I. J. ALLEN, M. D., Natural Philosophy.

M. D. LEGGETT, Human Physiology.

H. MANDEVILLE, D. D., Elocution.

G. W. WINCHESTER, Penmanship and Book Keeping.

J. B. HOWARD, Perspective Drawing.

During the month of August, proposals similar to those on page twelfth, were issued, and on the 18th of Sept., the "Second Normal Class" was convened at Akron, and instruction given for seven weeks in the several studies, and by the instructors named below :

M. D. LEGGETT, Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy.

HORACE BENTON, English Language.

M. F. COWDERY, Geography and Elocution.

L. M. CUTCHEON, M. D., Human Physiology.

Rev. M. C. BRIGGS, Moral Instruction.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Penmanship and Book-keeping.

J. B. HOWARD, Perspective Drawing.

JAMES COWLES, A. M., Vocal Music.

For an account of the success of these classes, reference is made to the "First Annual Report" of the Executive Committee, on p. 19.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting was attended in Columbus, on the 27th of December, 1848. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. S. Galloway. After some miscellaneous remarks, Messrs. A. D. Lord, E. E. Barney, and M. F. Cowdery, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The association then took a recess.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the committee on Nominations reported the names of the following persons, who were duly elected :

President—Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Franklin county.

Vice Presidents.

P. DAWLEY, of Stark.	L. TENNEY, of Washington.
A. A. SMITH, of Ashtabula.	J. B. HOWARD, of Muskingum.
ANDREW FREESE, of Cuyahoga.	Rev. S. BAILEY, of Licking.
R. R. SLOAN, of Knox.	P. S. SYMMES, of Hamilton.
C. F. McWILLIAMS, of Clark,	Rev. S. HALL, of Huron.
Mr. SMITH, of Warren.	H. G. BLAKE, of Medina.
Mr. BLAKESLEE, of Williams.	A. GILBERT, of Columbiana.
B. ROUSE, of Lucas.	C. C. BEATTY, of Jefferson.
E. E. BARNEY, of Montgomery.	Mr. VAN HORN, of Miami.
WILLIAM FINLEY, of Ross.	

Recording Secretary—S. S. RICKLEY, of Columbus.

Corresponding Secretary—W. P. KERR, of Granville, Licking county.

Treasurer—L. G. PARKER, of Urbana, Champaign county.

Executive Committee.

ASA D. LORD, of Columbus.

M. G. WILLIAMS, of Dayton.	I. W. ANDREWS, of Marietta.
RUFUS HUBBARD, of Cincinnati.	A. W. DENNIS, of Newark.
H. H. BARNEY, of Cincinnati.	JOHN S. WHITWELL, of Lancaster.

Mr. M. F. Cowdery presented a verbal report of the doings of the Executive Committee for the past year, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That no individual shall hold any office in this association, who is in any way employed by authors or publishers ; and that any person who engages to promote their interests during his continuance in office, shall forfeit the same.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. S. S. Rickley, and adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a report on the advantages to be derived from Union Schools, and on the best mode of organizing and conducting them, and cause the same to be published as extensively as possible.

Messrs. A. D. Lord, S. S. Rickley, and H. H. Barney, were appointed said committee.

The following questions announced for discussion and remarks, were then discussed at some length :

Is it for the interest of common schools that provision should be made by the State for the education of teachers?

Would the interests of common schools be promoted by the appointment of State and County Superintendents of schools?

What plan of organization is best suited to the wants of the incorporated towns and cities of the State?

The association adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

S. S. RICKLEY, *Secretary*.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FOR THE YEAR 1848.

By the constitution of this association, it is made the duty of the executive committee "to carry into effect all orders and resolutions of the association, and to devise and put into operation such other measures not inconsistent with the objects of the association, as it shall deem best." It is further made the duty of the committee to present to the association an annual report of its proceedings.

In accordance with the last requisition, the following report is respectfully submitted :

In assuming the responsibility of conducting the business affairs of the association twelve months since, the committee selected the following objects as most worthy of their immediate attention: First, the elevation of the teachers of the State, through the agency of teachers' institutes, courses of lectures to teachers, educational conventions and associations, and a more conscientious adherence to the law relating to the qualifications of teachers, on the part of county examiners. This was proposed to be accomplished by addressing citizens publicly, and stating the importance, practicability, and *economy* of such a change in the common school organization as would give to every child of a town or city, an education fitting him for his duties as a citizen; and, lastly, it was the wish of the committee, as far and as fast as practicable, to prepare the public mind for a school system for our State, unparralleled for the liberality of its provisions, the wisdom of its measures, and the harmony and efficiency of its operations.

During the past year these objects have been kept steadily in view. The varied success attending the labors of the committee will be briefly stated.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Early in January last, the committee made conditional arrangements for holding teachers' institutes in one-half of the counties of

the State in the spring following, and matured plans for holding in the remaining counties of the State during the succeeding autumn. Teachers of ability and experience were secured to visit these counties and give a course of instruction, for one week, to the teachers of the county, provided the county examiners, teachers themselves, and friends of education, should co-operate in the measures proposed.—Several hundred letters were written by the committee to public men and private citizens, in the counties designated, asking their influence and efforts in behalf of the plans of the committee. The following counties accepted the proposition of the committee, and institutes were held during the months of March and April last: Ashland, Richland, Huron, Licking, Seneca, Stark, Columbiana, Wayne, and Washington. The number of teachers attending the institutes in the above counties was between six and seven hundred.

During the summer, proposals were issued by the committee for holding an institute, during the succeeding autumn, in any county of the State where teachers and friends would co-operate with the committee. The following counties accepted the proposals of the committee, and institutes were held during the past autumn: Montgomery, Medina, Portage, Huron, Seneca, Miami, Sandusky, Champaign, Ashtabula, and Washington.

The number of teachers instructed at the institutes during the fall, in the above counties, was about eight hundred, making in all about fifteen hundred who have attended institutes during the past year in connection with the State Association.

LECTURES TO TEACHERS.

In January last, the committee issued proposals for a COURSE OF LECTURES TO TEACHERS, on subjects immediately connected with their qualifications and duties, and the improvement of schools, to continue nine weeks, and be given in any county of the State where the friends of education would offer the most liberal inducements to the committee for the course. From all the propositions received, the offer from Huron county, pledging to the committee nearly five hundred dollars, with a suitable building, was deemed best, and the course was accordingly given in that county. About one hundred and twenty persons attended the course. As the enterprise is entirely without precedent in our State; and as many friends have doubted the utility and practicability of such a movement, the following editorial remarks from the Huron Reflector are inserted:

STATE NORMAL CLASS.

"Nearly five weeks have elapsed since the State Teachers' Association commenced the exercises of its first normal class at this place. If it may be viewed in the light of an *experiment*, the fruits of the enterprise thus far, in the estimation of all who have observed them, establish firmly its success. Teachers and citizens who have

shared in the course of instruction here, unite in attesting its excellence,

"Our citizens have viewed with solicitude the progress of this class, and have witnessed its success with ardent gratification. The excellent deportment of the pupils, the talent and gentlemanly character of the instructors, and the admirable order of arrangements which has been pursued under the able supervision of Mr. Cowdery, have much enhanced the estimation, cordial as it was, with which they regarded the commencement of this enterprise."

During the summer proposals were issued by the committee for another course, similar to the one in Huron county, to be given where the best offer should be made. The offer from Summit county was deemed best, and the course was given in that county during the months of September and October. The class numbered about sixty. Similar resolutions were presented by this class, and similar expressions of approval given by citizens and the press.

REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS IN TOWNS.

Gentlemen who have been employed to conduct teachers' institutes, have invariably presented the subject of union schools in all the counties they have visited; and it is believed that important results have already grown out of their labors. Several towns have already adopted the plan of classifying the pupils, and bringing all the schools under one uniform and connected system, while others are making the preliminary arrangements to introduce the same general method.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It is believed that there is a strong and growing public sentiment in favor of all practical improvements in the system of education in our State. The committee have been sustained and encouraged in the various efforts they have made the past year, by private citizens, teachers, and others, far beyond their expectations. In many sections of the State, it only needs to be known that a measure is really an improvement, and that it is practicable, and the means for introducing it are speedily provided.

The interest manifested by the citizens of Huron county, together with the very liberal contributions of ladies and gentlemen in Norwalk, to sustain the first course of lectures to teachers in Ohio, and the generous offers and contributions from various other counties to the committee, are proofs that the interests of common schools are not wholly forgotten.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In judging of the efforts and the success of the association the past year, it should be borne in mind that the association is altogether a *voluntary* one, depending on the spirit and energy of its friends for

its existence and its usefulness—that during the past year all the preliminary arrangements for future progress were to be made, an acquaintance to be formed with teachers and others in all parts of the State, the precise objects of the association to be made known, and confidence inspired in the wisdom of the measures proposed, and the energy and integrity of the association to carry out faithfully whatever it undertook. It should further be remembered that all pecuniary means were to be *created* by those who undertook any important measure. Notwithstanding all the embarrassments which indifference to the cause, and ignorance of the existence and objects of the association have caused, the various measures undertaken have been, to some extent at least, carried forward. It should be further stated that no pecuniary embarrassment has occurred to those who have labored in connection with the association the past year. None have been made either rich or poor for the service they have rendered.

A number of gentlemen have, however, made sacrifices of salary for the time spent, or have labored for a trifling compensation for the time they were employed. All necessary expenses have been promptly met, and the committee has neither a fund nor a debt to transmit to its successors. The committee desire further to say, that a very important benefit has accrued to the association, and to the true interests of education in the State, from the trifling appropriation made by the Legislature a year or two since, to defray the expenses of a Teachers' Institute in several counties of the State. It is believed that no public fund was ever more faithfully, beneficially, or *economically* expended, than this has been.

Institutes have, however, been sustained in a number of counties by the voluntary contributions of teachers and friends, where no such appropriation has been made.

In conclusion, the committee desire to commend the association to the teachers and friends of education in Ohio, believing that, though little has already been accomplished, much may yet be done for the schools of the State through its agency. Impressed with the conviction that the claims of the children of the State for a sound elementary education, for a multiplication of all the sources of rational enjoyment during the impressive years of childhood and youth, and for an early and continued development of a *sense of duty*, are equal if not superior to all other public claims; and that a complete knowledge of the means and influences to be used in restoring profligate, degraded, and abandoned youth, to a feeling of self-respect, to a consciousness of integrity and purity, is of infinitely more importance to us and to our country, than all the achievements of science, or the inventions of the mechanic arts. Impressed with these truths, the association was formed and the labors of the committee undertaken. That a voluntary association, like our own, may do something, in future, to diffuse and put in practice these important truths, we think none need to doubt. That it may be eminently useful, always com-

manding the confidence of its friends and the public, we earnestly and confidently hope.

M. F. COWDERY,
Chairman of the Exec. Com.

Columbus, Dec. 28th, 1848.

REPORT UPON UNION SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the first Annual Meeting, the following Report was prepared and published in the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of schools, and in the Ohio School Journal.

The undersigned committee of the State Teachers' Association respectfully report as follows :

It is a well known fact, that in most of the towns and villages of this State where classified public schools have not been established, there are few, if any, good school houses, that the teachers employed are generally poorly paid and often entirely incompetent; that the scholars attend irregularly and derive but little benefit from their attendance; that school officers and citizens take but little interest in the schools, and that the better class of families, including nearly all who are able to provide for the education of their children elsewhere, and that most, if not all of those who value the manners and morals of their children, feel compelled to stand entirely aloof from these schools and secure their education by sending them abroad, or by sustaining private schools, near home, at a heavy expense. The principal disadvantages attendant upon sending children abroad to attend school, are the removal of them from the care and guardianship of their parents; their increased liability to sickness, arising from a change of residence, diet, and the habits of exercise to which they are usually accustomed in connection with household labors of some kind; and the heavy expenditure to be incurred for traveling expenses, tuition and board, to say nothing of the increased expenditure for clothing and incidentals. These, it must be acknowledged, are material disadvantages, admitting that good schools are always found, and thorough instruction secured, an admission which cannot with propriety always be made.

The disadvantages connected with the private schools, known as select schools and high schools, as they have been conducted in years past, and are likely to be for years to come, are :

1. The buildings and rooms in which they are taught, having been more commonly erected for other purposes, are unsuitable and greatly inferior to those which can easily be furnished for a union school, or a system of public schools.

2. The teachers who establish, or rather commence, many of these schools are often utterly incompetent to manage or instruct them properly, being, not unfrequently, persons who cannot, for want of

the necessary qualifications, secure employment in good common schools ; and the irresponsible nature of the schools and the transient character of the teachers, preclude the adoption of the necessary means for ascertaining the competency of the individual who proposes to teach, before he commences his school.

3. These schools are not permanent, hence no regular course of study can be prescribed, and no systematic course of instruction can be pursued.

4. In most cases, in order to make up a school of sufficient numbers, scholars must be received without any reference to their previous attainments, and must be allowed to pursue such studies as their own caprice, or that of their parents, may dictate ; hence it is not uncommon to find scholars studying natural philosophy or astronomy who do not know the multiplication table, or studying botany, geology, or rhetoric, without being able to spell the most common words, or to read, intelligently or intelligibly, a single paragraph in the English language.

5. Scholars are not unfrequently encouraged to be irregular in their attendance by being required to pay only for the time they attend school ; this, with the fact last named, prevents, to a great extent, the formation of regular classes, and precludes entirely the possibility of instructing them in such classes, (thus depriving them of the stimulus derived from being associated with their schoolmates,) and shortens the time which can be given both to the recitation and the explanation or elucidation of their lessons.

6. In every well conducted and thoroughly taught High School, the rates of tuition must be so high as to prevent the great majority of those who attend, from continuing at school sufficiently long to secure anything like a thorough education.

These are a few of the more obvious disadvantages incident to this class of schools, without naming the difficulties arising from the frequent changes of school books, and of the modes of instruction and discipline, or the idea so commonly acquired by those who attend them for a single quarter even, that they cannot afterward be profited by the instruction given in any common school, however competent the teacher may be.

To obviate these disadvantages, and secure to all who wish it, the opportunity for a thorough education, it has been supposed by many that the only method was to incorporate and establish permanent academies and female seminaries. But to do this, it has been found necessary to incur a heavy expenditure for buildings, library and apparatus ; and the funds for this purpose can seldom be obtained, for the reason that the investment can never be expected to yield an income, since the avails of tuition in such institutions, however amply endowed, can never do more than to sustain the instructors and defray the incidental expenses ; and in order to do this even, the rates of tuition must be from fifteen to twenty or twenty-five dollars per annum ; and these rates of tuition will prevent the great majority of families in the places where these schools are located, from sending their children with any regularity or for any considerable time, and

the expense of tuition and board must preclude all except the more wealthy, residing in other towns, from keeping children in the school longer than one or two quarters at a time.

After a trial of this plan for years, the opinion has become almost universal in the eastern States, and in many parts of our own State, that the only means of providing a respectable education for the great mass of the youth of a town, and that the best and cheapest plan for securing the same for those who are able to provide it at their own expense, is by establishing well regulated public schools, sustained during at least ten months in the year, and supported by a tax on the property of the town or district. These schools are divisible into two classes: Union Schools for moderate sized towns and villages, and the more densely populated country districts, and properly classified, or graded Public Schools for larger towns and cities:

UNION SCHOOLS.

The schools known by this name in many parts of our own and other States, are common schools, generally formed by the union of two, three or more districts, the inhabitants of which unite in building one large school house for the accommodation of two, three or more departments. Where these schools have been established, it has been customary for the people who wished to unite for the purpose, to secure an act of the Legislature for consolidating their districts, electing a board of directors and levying a tax for building a house sufficiently large to accommodate all their pupils. One thoroughly qualified male teacher is employed as principal of the highest department and superintendent of the whole school, and the lower departments are instructed mainly by female teachers. The scholars are divided, according to their advancement, into three or more departments, known as the primary, secondary, and senior or grammar school departments, in each of which a systematic course of study and a thorough course of instruction in all the common English branches is pursued; and to these is added, when practicable, a high school, in which the higher English branches, mathematics and the languages are taught.

Under such an arrangement, it will be readily seen that if a school has only three departments, it will furnish to those who complete the course of study, a thorough common school education; and, if a high school is added, it may easily be made to afford all the advantages of an academy or female seminary.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

1. Wherever this system is adopted it secures the erection of a spacious school house, eligibly located, constructed throughout with reference to the comfort, improvement, health and morals of the pupils, a source of pleasure to the beholder, an ornament to the town, to which every citizen may point with honest pride, and in the privileges of which every parent may feel that his children have a rich inheritance.

2. It prevents the necessity for employing any but competent teachers, since none can find employment without presenting satisfactory testimonials of character, ability and experience, and undergoing a rigid personal examination; and the teachers, when selected, are furnished with ample opportunities for continued improvement, both in respect to their attainments, and their modes of instruction and discipline.

3. The board of directors prescribe definitely the course of study to be pursued, and the books to be used, in each department, and require the scholars to pursue this course to the exclusion of all other branches thus securing entire uniformity in the school books, and all desirable uniformity in the modes of instruction and government adopted.

4. All the scholars are classified with reference to their attainments, thus enabling each teacher to instruct a larger number of scholars, and to accomplish much more in a given time than could be done without this arrangement, and at the same time furnishing to the pupils one of the strongest inducements to become thoroughly qualified for promotion from the class or school in which they belong to one of a higher grade, while it prompts the teachers to fidelity in the performance of all their duties, since the want of thoroughness cannot fail to be detected when their scholars are examined for promotion, if not before.

5. Instead of three or four ordinary district schools, occupying as many small and ill constructed tenements in different parts of town, containing scholars of every age, from four to twenty-one years, and taught by different teachers nearly every quarter they are in session, the school thus established, classified and instructed, is a permanent literary institution, among whose instructors, and in whose general arrangements, changes need hardly be more frequent than in the best regulated academies and colleges; thus retaining its identity from year to year, and becoming a public institution in which every good citizen will feel a deep and abiding interest.

6. The discipline of such a school may be much better, and the government far easier than under almost any other system; for while each teacher is responsible for the discipline of his own department, each may at any time refer to the principal in cases of doubt or difficulty, and all may have frequent opportunities for consultation. Beside, all the general regulations of the school are prescribed by the directors, so that the teacher becomes mainly an executive officer, and is, therefore, far more likely to be impartial in his administration than if the legislative, judicial and executive functions were all devolved upon him.

7. It is comparatively easy to furnish such a school with a library and all the apparatus and other conveniences needed to illustrate the branches included in the course of study.

8. Such a school can be made "good enough for the richest, and cheap enough for the poorest" family in any community, and will thus furnish to all classes the opportunity of giving to their children, without sending them from home, an education sufficient to fit them

for any ordinary business, for the study of a profession, or to enter college.

9. If the room intended for the senior department is of sufficient size to accommodate a respectable audience, a union school may afford to the citizens of the place all the advantages derived from lyceums and single lectures or courses of lectures on scientific subjects, now enjoyed in the vicinity of academies and seminaries.

Besides these, there are numerous incidental advantages arising from the adoption of this plan. By having the different classes of scholars instructed in the same building, the younger pupils may be under the care and protection of their older brothers and sisters, or of older schoolmates, on the way to and from school. The teachers of the different departments, rising in rank one above the other, and all deriving their authority from the same directors, (who should frequently visit the school,) exert a most salutary influence upon the minds of the scholars; and the custom of assembling all the departments in the room of the principal, for the practice of vocal music, and for religious or other public exercises, has the most happy effect upon the minds and manners of all.

Under this system it is found that a teacher can instruct with success an average of about fifty scholars, hence, if the school contains three or four departments, each under a single teacher, the children of both sexes must occupy the same room in each department, and the school will number from one hundred and fifty to two hundred or more scholars. If the number of pupils is sufficient to require the employment of two teachers to each grade, the sexes can be separated if deemed desirable.

It is sometimes urged in opposition to this plan, that it brings together, in the same building, too large a number of scholars. But in practice it is found that this objection may be almost entirely obviated, and the difficulties anticipated, prevented, by having the yards and outbuildings, for the sexes, separate, and having the recesses of the different departments occur at different hours; when the sexes are taught in separate rooms the entrances may easily be made through their respective yards and on opposite sides of the building. In either case, as the teachers are required to be at their rooms some minutes before the time for opening school, and are not expected to leave till all the scholars have left the premises, there is little opportunity for improprieties arising from this source.

ADAPTEDNESS OF THIS PLAN TO THE WANTS OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES.

Single districts, in which there are eighty or more scholars to attend school, may avail themselves of some of its advantages by employing, during the winter season, a competent male teacher and a female assistant to instruct the smaller scholars in a separate room, and, during the summer season, two female teachers. By uniting two districts and erecting a house of proper dimensions, one male

and two female teachers may be employed in the winter, and three female teachers in the summer season.

But the peculiar benefits and advantages of the system cannot be realized till the school is made permanent by employing the same teachers during at least ten months in each year, prescribing a thorough course of study, and promoting the scholars from one department to another only as they shall have completed all the studies of the school to which they have belonged.

EXPENSE OF ITS ADOPTION.

It is admitted that the purchase of a suitable site, the erection, and furnishing of such a school house as will be needed for the accommodation of two, three, or four hundred scholars, must be attended by a heavy expenditure; but when this has been incurred, it has been repeatedly demonstrated, by experiment, that including the interest on the investment in building and grounds, the scholars can be instructed at less than half the usual cost of tuition under any system of private schools.

The actual cost of the site and building must of course vary with the circumstances in different places. In country districts a house containing three rooms can, probably, be built and furnished for \$1,000, or \$1,500. The cost of the Union school house in Perrysburg, intended for three hundred scholars, was \$3,000. The cost of each of the three public school houses in Columbus, containing six rooms and intended for three hundred pupils, was not far from \$3,000, exclusive of the expense for site. The expense of the Union school house in Lancaster, which is fifty-six by eighty feet on the ground, two stories in height, and contains eight school rooms for fifty scholars each, was \$6,000; for site, (two lots,) \$800, for building and furniture, \$5,200. The Union school house in Massillon, ninety by sixty feet, and three stories in height, cost about \$7,000, exclusive of the site, which was a donation. The Union school house in Lyons, New York, is sixty-six by one hundred and eight feet, three stories high, and capable of accommodating six or seven hundred scholars, "the whole expense for site, building, furniture, blinds, well, bell, fences, furnace, library, and apparatus, does not vary much from thirteen thousand dollars."

The salaries of teachers must necessarily vary in different places. In country districts and smaller villages, a good Principal of a school of three departments may be secured for three or four hundred dollars per year; in larger places a competent principal should receive five or six hundred, and a thoroughly educated teacher, capable of instructing the High School, should command from six or seven hundred to one thousand dollars. The salaries now paid to female teachers in different places in Ohio, where Union schools, or well regulated public schools have been established, vary from two to seven dollars per week. In the schools of Cleveland, they are paid from two to five dollars per week; in Columbus, primary teachers receive \$160 per year, and secondary teachers, \$200; in Cincinnati, the dif-

ferent grades of female teachers receive from \$192, to \$336, and in Massillon from \$200 to \$400 per year. The salary of the teachers of the Senior or Grammar schools in Columbus, is \$400 ; in Cleveland \$440 ; in Cincinnati, \$600. The salary of the Principal of the High School in Cleveland, and of the Superintendent of Schools in Akron, is \$500 ; that of the Principal of the Union School in Perrysburg, and of the Principal of the Boys' school in Zanesville, \$600; of the Superintendent of the public schools of Sandusky City, \$700; of the Principal of the Massillon Union School, and the Superintendent of schools in Columbus, \$800, and the present salary of the Principal of the Central School in Cincinnati, is \$1,500.

It may here be remarked that it has been found economical to employ, at a liberal salary, a Superintendent, or principal teacher, of extensive and varied attainments and large experience, and that under the supervision of such a principal, and enjoying opportunities of witnessing his improved modes of instruction and discipline, and receiving his advice and counsel, teachers of ordinary abilities and advantages may succeed very well, and that such teachers may well afford to labor at a moderate salary, in consideration of the benefits they will derive from being associated with one so much more experienced than themselves.

The cost of tuition will depend upon the salaries of teachers, and the regularity of the attendance of pupils. The average price of tuition in the several schools of Cleveland, for the last year, was \$3.96 ; in the schools of Columbus, \$5.25 ; in those of Cincinnati, \$7.00 ; in the Union School at Massillon, it is not far from \$6.00 ; in the Public schools of Philadelphia, employing 631 teachers, instructing more than 40,000 different scholars, and an average of about 35,000, the average cost of education, including tuition, books and stationery, was \$6.49, and including the interest on \$750,343, (the amount which the city and county has invested in real estate for school purposes,) the cost was \$7.15 per scholar.

From a table of the expenditures for Public schools in more than twenty eastern cities, now lying before us, it appears that the lowest average cost of tuition is \$5.66, and the highest \$14.66 ; and it is estimated that the cost of instruction in private schools, in each of these cities is from two to three times as great as that incurred in the public schools.

This great reduction of the price of tuition is effected, mainly, by employing female teachers in all the lower grades of schools, and as assistants in some of the higher departments. Experience has shown that they are, generally, far more successful in teaching and governing young children than male teachers, and that under a well regulated system they succeed equally well in many of the higher departments of instruction, while their services can be secured at one half or less than one half the cost of tuition, in the same branches by male teachers.

Some idea of the extent to which females are employed in public schools may be gained from the following facts : Of eleven teachers in the schools of Akron, ten are females ; of twenty-one in Cleve-

land, only five are males ; of twenty in Columbus, six are males ; of one hundred and twenty-seven in Cincinnati, thirty-five, or a little more than one fourth, are males ; of an aggregate of more than fifteen hundred in the twenty cities before named, only one fourth are males ; and of six hundred and thirty-one employed in Philadelphia, eighty, or a little more than one-eighth, are male teachers.

All the incidental expenses may be reduced in a similar manner by purchasing fuel, and all the supplies needed, in large quantities, and at times when prices are low. A similar course may be pursued in regard to school books. The Directors having decided upon the books to be used, may make arrangements with the publishers, or others, to supply them at the lowest possible rates, and have them sold to the scholars at cost ; or they may be purchased from the public fund, as in Philadelphia, where the average cost of books and stationery was, during the last year, only eighty-three cents for each scholar.

The amount of the tax which will be needed in addition to the State School Fund, in order to sustain the schools of any town or village during the year, will seldom exceed three mills on each dollar of taxable property. The sum levied for the last year in Columbus, was four-fifths of one mill ; in Akron and Cincinnati, two mills on the dollar. In places where it was deemed inadvisable to supply the deficiency of the State Fund by a tax, a tuition fee varying from fifty cents in the lowest, to one dollar and fifty cents or two dollars per quarter, in the highest department, has, in some instances, been charged by the Directors, for each scholar whose parents are able to pay it. But it is confidently believed that public schools can be most successful, and the education of all the youth of a community be most effectually secured in schools entirely free, so that every parent may feel that not a penny can be saved, though much may be lost by keeping a child from school, (when not absolutely necessary,) for a quarter, or even a single day ; for it is to be feared that where this is not the case, there are parents in almost every community who will, for the purpose of saving the tuition fee, however small, withdraw their children from the public school, or rather transfer them from this to the street school ; and there can be little question that the instruction thus received, is, in the end, far the most expensive tuition for which any community is ever taxed.

In this connection it should also be remarked, that where Union Schools have been established and conducted on a liberal scale, in sections of country not supplied with good Academies, they have frequently been able to realize, from the tuition of scholars from abroad, a fund equal to the interest of the sum invested in real estate. Of this a single example must suffice. From the last report of the Union School in Lyons, N. Y., it appears that the school numbered, during the year, one hundred and thirty-three different pupils who paid a tuition fee of \$15,00 per year ; if one hundred of these attended regularly, their tuition would be \$1,500, while the interest on \$13,000 at 7 per cent. is only \$910. But where this is not the case, it may easily be shown that the money invested in buildings for good

Public Schools, is soon virtually refunded to the community by the saving of expense for tuition, which they effect. By a late report of the Public Schools in Providence, R. I., it appears, from reliable tables of statistics, that these schools have, since their complete organization, provided instruction for all the youth of the city at an expense less, by \$10,000, than the cost of tuition had previously been in private schools. A similar table shows that the Public Schools of Salem, Mass., effect for the city a saving of \$12,000 per year.

But it may be said that the cost of buildings, and the annual tax for supporting such schools, must be paid mainly by a few wealthy individuals, who receive in return no direct benefit from the schools. To this it may be replied, without dwelling upon the increased security of property and person in a well educated community, that the tendency of establishing good schools in any place, will be to increase the activity and enterprise of its citizens, and to lead others, not only laborers, but persons of fortune who have families to educate, to make it their residence; the legitimate result of this will be to increase the value of real estate, to raise the price of rents, and thus to remunerate the tax payer. In proof of this, we quote the following: The President of the North Western Educational Society, Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., stated some months since, that "he was intrusted with the sale of numerous lots in the city of Chicago, belonging to non-residents, and that he sold hundreds more, and fifty per cent. higher than he could have sold but for the free public schools of the city." In a debate on this subject in the Legislature of Rhode Island, the Hon. Mr. Potter remarked: "I am in favor of establishing schools I know how beneficial free schools have been to this town (Providence). The houses here rent for fifty per cent. more than they would if there were no public schools. A mechanic can afford to pay it because he more than saves it in educating his children. It is owing to this that the town of Providence has been getting away the population from the rest of the State."

In conclusion, it may be remarked that all the arguments here offered in favor of the establishment of Union Schools, apply with equal force in favor of classified Public Schools in towns or cities too large to be accommodated by a single school; and that the benefits of a Free High School are greater, and more apparent, in places sufficiently large to warrant the erection of a separate building for this department.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. LORD,	} Committee.
S. S. RICKLEY,	
H. H. BARNEY,	

Columbus, January, 1849.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The necessary arrangements were early made for holding the Second Semi Annual meeting in Springfield, on the 3d and 4th days of July 1849, and the citizens of that place had generously offered to entertain the members and delegates without charge ; but on account of the alarm occasioned by the expected prevalence of the cholera it was deemed advisable to postpone the meeting, and subsequently to omit it entirely.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Association was held in Columbus on the 26th and 27th of December 1849. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. S. Galloway, and opened with prayer by the Rev. H. L. Hitchcock. The names of the members having been enrolled, the President delivered the introductory address ; subject, "The importance of universal education, and the paramount importance of correct moral instruction, based upon the Bible."

On motion, the executive committee were requested to act as a committee of business during the session. The reading of a report on moral instruction was, on motion, made the first order of the afternoon. The Convention took a recess till two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report on Moral Instruction was read by Wm. N. Edwards, of Dayton, and, on motion, accepted.

The Chairman announced that the Executive Committee had decided to follow as nearly as possible the order of exercises published for the semi annual meeting.

The subject of a supervision of schools by a State Superintendent, or Superintendents, was called up for discussion. Messrs. Williams and Cowdery, to whom the subject had been assigned, declined in favor of Mr. Andrews, who proceeded to present a plan for securing an efficient supervision, which was embodied in the following resolutions :

Resolved, That this Association recommend the appointment of five men, to constitute a State Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction ; one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years ; and thereafter one to be appointed each year to serve for the term of five years.

Resolved, That each man, during the last year of his term of office, be styled State Superintendent of Common Schools ; that his duties shall be to arrange and collect statistics in accordance with the

provisions of the General School Law, and the regulations of the Board ; to make an annual report to the Legislature of such facts and suggestions as to him may seem proper, appending thereto the reports of the District Superintendents ; and to act as Editor of the State Educational Paper.

Resolved, That each Superintendent during the first four years of his term of office, shall be termed District Superintendent ; that he shall perform the duties assigned to him by the Board at its regular or special meetings ; that he shall aid the County Examiners in his District, in the performance of their duties, and that his signature in addition to those of the Examiners, shall be necessary to the validity of any certificate ; that he shall be untrammelled as Superintendent of his own District, except by the general regulations adopted by the Board, and the provisions of law ; that he shall make an annual report to the Legislature, through the State Superintendent, of his labors in his District, and containing such statistics as the law and the regulations of the Board may direct.

Resolved, That the five Superintendents shall constitute a Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction ; that they shall hold semi-annual meetings ; that in all such meetings the State Superintendent shall be ex-officio chairman, and the next oldest officer secretary ; that the Board in conformity to the general school law shall determine what statistics shall be collected and reported by the District Superintendents ; that at its first meeting of each year the Board shall divide the State into four districts, and assign his district to each District Superintendent ; and shall determine such other matters as may not be inconsistent with the general school law, and the law under which their own offices were created.

Resolved, That each Superintendent shall receive a salary of \$1000 per annum, and his necessary expenses in the performance of the duties of his office ; and that said salaries be paid from the fund accumulated by the fee paid by teachers at their annual examination.

Resolved, That the State Superintendent shall semi-annually prepare and forward to the District Superintendents a list of questions to be used in the examination of Teachers in every county in the State for that half year ; that the District Superintendents shall supply each Board of County Examiners with them, with instruction to the method of examination.

Resolved, That each applicant for examination shall pay one dollar, and if approved shall receive a certificate signed by the Examiners of the County in which he resides, and the District Superintendent of that District, authorizing him to teach a Public School in any county of the State, for one year ; he shall also receive the Educational Paper free of expense, for the same time, and be entitled, without tuition fee, to attend all Teachers' Institutes, Normal classes, &c., held within one year, under the direction of the Board : provided that no Teacher shall receive payment from the public funds except upon the presentation of his annual certificate, if he hold one, or upon the presentation of a receipt, from the District Superintendent, for payment of his annual professional tax, if he hold a life certificate.

Resolved, That under the editorial supervision of the State Superintendent, an Educational paper shall be published, and sent free of expense to all teachers who have received certificates, and to those found unqualified to receive certificates it shall also be sent free of expense; that said paper shall be monthly until such time as the fund raised by the certificate fee shall be sufficiently large to pay the salaries of the Superintendents and the expenses of a semi-monthly issue, when it shall become semi-monthly instead of monthly; that the monthly shall be afforded to those who are not teachers in Public Schools at fifty cents per annum, and the semi-monthly at one dollar.

On motion of M. F. Cowdery, it was decided that the discussion of the whole subject of superintendency should be taken up in the order presented by Mr. Andrews. For the purpose of allowing time for consultation and the interchange of opinions, the resolutions were, on motion of M. G. Williams, laid on the table, and a report on the "Analysis of English words" was read by Mr. G. R. Hand, of Cincinnati, and, on motion, accepted.

The President extended to the members of the association an invitation to visit the several public institutions of the State.

The discussion of the subject of superintendency was resumed by M. G. Williams, who feared that if an attempt was made to secure the appointment of five Superintendents it might be unsuccessful, but strongly urged the necessity of an efficient supervision of schools.

Dr. Lord remarked upon the desirableness of having a State Superintendent and three or more Deputy or District Superintendents, in order to secure anything like an efficient supervision.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. S. S. Rickley, J. M. Howe, Wm. N. Edwards, and H. H. Barney;

When, on motion of A. P. Rickoff, a committee of five was appointed to consult on the subject, and report a plan for the approval of the Convention. Messrs. H. H. Barney, L. Andrews, M. G. Williams, A. J. Rickoff and A. D. Lord were appointed; Mr. Galloway was added to the number by request of the Committee.

The Convention took a recess till half past six.

After music by a glee class whose services had been secured,

Prof. S. Hanbury Smith, of the Starling Medical College, delivered to a large and intelligent audience, composed of members of the Legislature, citizens and strangers, beside the members of the Convention, a most interesting Lecture on the "Animal Kingdom."

A report on 'Teaching Mental Arithmetic,' prepared by A. Freese, of Cleveland, was then read by the chairman of the Executive Committee, and, on motion, accepted.

The Convention adjourned till half past eight on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Lord was called to the chair. Letters were read by the Chairman from Prof. J. Ray of Woodward College, and Prof. I. W. Andrews of Marietta, in both of which the importance of securing, at an early day, the appointment of a State Superintendent of Schools was forcibly urged.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported the resolutions presented by Mr. Andrews. Their report was accepted, and the resolutions were taken up one by one for discussion.

On motion, voted, that no one shall occupy more than ten minutes in the discussion of any one resolution.

The first resolution was discussed by Messrs. W. D. Moore, J. S. Whitwell, M. D. Leggett, A. J. Buel, H. H. Barney, M. F. Cowdery, A. D. Lord, R. Hubbard, J. McKinney, M. G. Williams, E. D. Kingsley, L. Andrews, A. H. Bailey, W. N. Edwards, S. Galloway, and J. M. Howe, and adopted. The second resolution was adopted after remarks by M. G. Williams. The third and fourth were adopted. The fifth and sixth having been discussed by Messrs. S. S. Rickley, G. R. Hand, R. Hubbard, L. Andrews, A. P. Rickoff, M. D. Leggett, and J. M. Howe, were adopted. The discussion of the remaining resolutions was postponed till afternoon.

Messrs. R. Hubbard, L. Andrews and J. S. Whitwell, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

On motion, the President was requested to publish the address delivered at the opening of the session in the appendix of his annual Report as Superintendent of Schools.

In accordance with a resolution, Messrs. M. F. Cowdery, J. M. Howe, and A. J. Buel, were appointed to prepare an address to the Teachers of Ohio, relative to the action of this Convention.

Messrs. A. D. Lord, M. G. Williams, and H. H. Barney, were appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, praying for the enactment of a law securing a general supervision of the Schools of the State.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A letter on the subject of Phonography and Phonotypy, by D. Parsons, of Jefferson Union School, was read by the President, and ordered to be filed.

On motion, Resolved, that the reports submitted to the Association, be filed, and preserved, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to correct any Reports or Addresses placed in their hands before publication.

On motion of A. D. Wright, Resolved, that the Legislature be petitioned to amend the school law so as to fix the minimum age at which children shall be allowed to attend school at five years.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers :

The report was accepted, and the officers elected.

President—Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Columbus.

Vice Presidents.

P. DAWLEY, of Stark,	M. G. WILLIAMS, of Montgomery,
A. A. SMITH, of Ashtabula,	L. TENNEY, of Washington,
H. B. SPELLMAN, of Summit,	J. M. HOWE, of Muskingum.
R. R. SLOAN, of Knox,	Rev. S. BAILEY, of Licking,
C. F. McWILLIAMS, of Clark,	Hon. B. STORER, of Hamilton,
R. G. CORWIN, of Warren,	C. S. ROYCE, of Erie,
A. D. WRIGHT, of Wood,	H. G. BLAKE, of Medina,
Mr. BLAKESLEY, of Williams,	W. D. MORGAN, of Columbiana.
H. C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield,	W. C. BEATTY, of Jefferson,
WM. FINLEY, of Ross.	

Recording Secretary—E. D. KINGSLEY, of Columbus.

Corresponding Secretary—Prof. I. W. ANDREWS, of Marietta.

Treasurer—JOHN OGDEN, of Columbus.

Executive Committee.

ASA D. LORD, of Columbus, Chairman.

M. D. LEGGETT, of Warren,	G. R. HAND, of Cincinnati.
H. H. BARNEY, of Cincinnati,	E. E. BARNEY, of Dayton,
T. W. HARVEY, of Republic,	S. S. RICKLEY, of Tarleton.

On motion,

Resolved, That the next semi-annual meeting be held at Springfield, Clark County on the 3d and 4th days of July next.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Directors of the Little Miami and Mad River Railroad Companies, for their kindness in permitting members of the Convention to pass over their roads at half price.

A report on the subject of Phonography, prepared by Amos Gilbert of Columbiana county, and one on "Teaching Geography and Map drawing," by W. G. Darley of Trumbull county, were read by Dr. Lord, and, on motion, accepted.

A report on "Primary Teaching" was read by A. D. Wright, of Perrysburg. The report was accepted, and the following resolution appended to it, was unanimously adopted ;

Resolved, That in laying the foundation of an education, correct elementary instruction is of the first importance ; and, that to secure this, the most talented and successful teachers should be employed in Primary Schools.

The remainder of the resolutions pertaining to the superintendence of schools, were then discussed and adopted.

The following preamble and resolution was read and adopted :

WHEREAS, The subject of Phonetic spelling is attracting much attention, and the friends of the spelling reform claim, that children can be taught to read by the Phonetic alphabet in one-eighth of the time now required, and that after acquiring the art of reading the new system, they can, without further instruction, read the common spelling. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to Teachers and School Committees the propriety of testing for themselves, by actual experiments in school, the value of the Phonetic system.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in August next: (with power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the delegation, and to add to their number any teachers who may attend from Ohio.) H. H. Barney, L. Andrews, A. D. Lord, M. F. Cowdery, M. G. Williams, M. D. Leggett, E. E. Barney, A. E. Stevens, A. H. Baily, E. D. Kingsley, Sam'l. Galloway, A. D. Wright.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Proprietors of the First Presbyterian Church, for the use of their house; to the Glee Class for their services, and to the gentlemen who have delivered addresses.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned to meet in Springfield on the 3d of July next.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In compliance with the requirements of the constitution, the Executive Committee submit the following report of their proceedings and other items in the educational history of the year 1849:

From the fact that nearly all the teachers who had acquired experience in conducting Teachers' Institutes during the past and preceding years, had become located in charge of systems of Public Schools, Union Schools or Academies, the committee found it impossible to adopt or execute any general plan for attending Institutes, and were compelled to leave the whole enterprise to the unaided efforts of those interested in the subject, in the several counties: still a very respectable number have been attended, and teachers of ability and experience have deprived themselves of the needful rest of vacations, and traveled and labored night and day, for the purpose of assisting in the successful introduction or continuance of these schools.

The "act for the better organization of the Public Schools in cities, towns, &c.," which was drafted by the Hon. S. T. Worcester, and passed, with but slight alterations, by the last Legislature, constitutes an important era in the legislation of our State; though we cannot but regret the failure to appoint a commission for the entire revision of our school laws, by which the organization of the schools of cities and towns should be made a part of the general school system.

The adoption of the law just named, or of the "Akron School Law," and the completion of the arrangements for classifying the

Public Schools, or introducing the Union School plan into so large a number of cities and towns, should be named among the most interesting features of the past year's history.

The causes which led to the omission of our semi-annual meeting, after the arrangements had been so fully made, and notice of it so widely circulated, are too well known to demand explanation: the attendance at our late annual meeting, the spirit which brought together so large a number of teachers from remote parts of the State, at such a sacrifice of time and money, argue well for the interest felt in its objects, by the members of our Association, and indicate a devotion to the cause of popular education of which our profession may well be proud.

In behalf of the Executive Committee.

A. D. LORD, *Chairman*.

COLUMBUS, December 27th, 1849.

MEMORIAL OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Hon., the General Assembly of the State of Ohio :

The undersigned having been appointed by the Ohio State Teachers' Association, a committee to present to the Legislature a memorial praying for the enactment of a law providing for a general supervision of the Common Schools of the State, beg leave respectfully to represent,

1. That the great deficiency in the educational system of the State is the want of an efficient general supervision of the administration of the existing school system.

2. That the objects which should be accomplished by such a supervision, in addition to the publication of an annual report, embodying such facts and statistics as the Superintendent now reports, are, first, the publication of a State educational paper, which should reach every teacher and every school district in the State; second, the holding of a teachers' institute for at least one week in every county; third, the delivery of popular lectures on the subject of education in all the county seats, and as many as possible of the larger towns and villages; fourth, the examination of teachers by some uniform and efficient mode, which shall secure a higher order of qualifications, and incite them to greater efforts for personal and professional improvement; and fifth, the visitation of as many towns as possible for the purpose of collecting facts and statistics in regard to the present condition of the schools and the working of the school system.

3. That, in order to secure such a supervision, it is believed that a board, consisting of one State and four District Superintendents, is needed.

4. That while it is not expected that the present Legislature will

modify, to any considerable extent, the existing school laws, it is deemed of the highest importance that such a supervision be secured during the present year, that the real condition of the schools, the defects of the school system, and the remedies for those defects, may be known as fully as possible, for the benefit of a future Legislature, on which will devolve the revision of the school laws and the preparation of a school system for the State under the new Constitution.

Therefore, in behalf of the State Teachers' Association, the undersigned respectfully pray your honorable body to enact a law providing for such a supervision as your wisdom may deem desirable; and the committee, or any member thereof, will cheerfully furnish any further information in regard to the views of the association they represent, to the committee on schools in either house of the General Assembly, should such information be desired.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. LORD,	} Committee.
H. H. BARNEY,	
M. G. WILLIAMS,	

An act for the appointment of a State Board of Public Instruction, was passed on the 22d of March, 1850; but the Legislature adjourned without appointing the Board.

SECOND SEMI ANNUAL MEETING.

The second semi-annual meeting of this Association was attended in Springfield on the 3d and 4th days of July, 1850. In the absence of the President the assembly was called to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and, on motion, Mr. M. G. Williams, of Dayton, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the Chair, Mr. Hurty of Xenia, and Mr. Wright of Cincinnati, were appointed assistant Secretaries, and the session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. White, of Springfield.

The opening address was delivered by Rev. D. Shepardson of Cincinnati. Theme—"The Genius of our Government, and the prosperity of our Republic, as Incentives to the Teacher." The Chairman of the Executive Committee stated what action the Committee had taken in relation to the business of the present session, and read the order of exercises as announced in the July number of the School Friend. An opportunity was afforded for Delegates to present their credentials; the Constitution was read; the names of those wishing to become members of the Association were enrolled; and the friends of education in general, were invited to take part in the deliberations of the session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A report on NORMAL SCHOOLS, prepared by Mr. A. A. Smith of Ashtabula county, was read by Dr. Lord. The resolution pertaining to Normal Schools, was taken up and discussed at length by Messrs. Barney, Rainey, Knowlton, Miller, Reynolds, McWilliams,

Whitwell, Zachos, Wright, L. Andrews, (and perhaps others,) and having been amended, was passed in the form which follows :

Resolved, That the best interests of the Common Schools of Ohio require that provision be made in the Constitution of the State for the establishment of one or more Normal Schools.

A report on **ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION** by the venerable Albert Picket, Sen., was read by Mr. M. G. Williams. On motion the reports of Messrs. Smith, Picket, and Rankin, were received and ordered to be filed.

The Chairman read a communication from the Secretary of the "Springfield Lyceum," inviting the members of the Association to visit their Library and Reading Room.

On motion of Mr. J. Hurty

Resolved, That the hearing of reports on the condition of schools and the cause of education in the several counties represented in this Convention, be made the order of the day for 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning; and the representatives from the several counties proceeded to nominate some one of their number to present the report.

Mr. H. H. Barney read, and accompanied with remarks, a preamble on the evils of tardiness and irregular attendance of scholars, and offered for adoption a resolution to the effect, that parents and guardians should be charged additional prices for the absence or irregular attendance of their children. The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Hand, Miller, Knowlton, Hurty, Whitwell, Shepardson, and Wright, and unanimously adopted.

The evening session was occupied with an address on the **PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION**, by Prof. J. C. Zachos, of Cincinnati.

THURSDAY MORNING, July 4th.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. D. Shepardson. Reports were presented from twenty-six counties in the following order.

Ashtabula, A. H. Bailey.
Columbiana, R. McMillan.
Crawford, I. Booth.
Cuyahoga, L. M. Oviatt.
Champaign, J. McKinney.
Clark, R. M. Howard.
Fairfield, J. S. Whitwell.
Franklin, A. D. Lord.
Greene, J. Hurty.
Hamilton, D. Shepardson.
Highland, B. C. Colburn.
Washington, I. W. Andrews.
Wayne, T. M. Hill.
Wood, A. D. Wright.

Knox, H. Bixby.
Licking, A. J. Buel.
Lucas, A. H. Drummond.
Mahoning, Wm. Travis.
Miami, A. Fenner.
Montgomery, W. N. Edwards.
Morrow, S. N. Wood.
Seneca, J. S. Lee.
Summit, R. S. Hamilton.
Stark, L. Andrews.
Tuscarawas, J. Lee.
Delaware, G. C. Eaton.
City of Cincinnati, N. Guilford.

The reports occupied the time from eight till half past ten, only five minutes being allowed to each reporter, and a more interesting or profitable exercise has never occupied the Association.

After a recess of ten minutes, the hour for the address of Hon. B. Storer, having arrived, Mr. Barney stated that he had expected Judge Storer would be present without fail, and knew not the cause of his absence. Prof. J. Ray informed the audience that illness in the family of the Judge was doubtless the reason of his failure to attend.

A letter from Mr. M. F. Cowdery of Sandusky, was read by the Secretary.

On motion, a report on the "Importance to Teachers of possessing a knowledge of other branches than those they are required to teach," was read by Mr. J. Hurty. The report was accepted.

The discussion of the subject of a State Supervision of schools was made the first business in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. I. Booth presented a preamble and resolution on the subject of Supervision of Schools, which were discussed at length by Messrs. Wright, Booth, L. Andrews, Knowlton, Barney, Rainey, Miller, Wood, Lee, and McKinney. The preamble and resolution, having been recommitted for amendment, were reported back, and unanimously adopted in a form the import of which is as follows: Whereas, an efficient supervision of the schools of the State is an essential instrumentality for elevating their character and extending their usefulness, therefore,

Resolved, That this Association recommend that a provision be made by the Convention in the Constitution to be formed for this State, for the election by the people of a State Superintendent of schools, and such a number of district and county superintendents as may from time to time be deemed necessary.

Mr. Barney in behalf of the Executive Committee earnestly requested the members of the Association to communicate to the Committee any resolutions or topics which they desire to have embraced in the programme of exercises for its next annual meeting.

Mr. F. Hollenbeck presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the Association to the Directors of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad for allowing the delegates to this Convention a *free passage* to and from Springfield, which passed unanimously.

The following resolutions presented by the persons whose names precede them were also adopted.

By Mr. I. Booth.

Resolved, That this Association approve the practice of having female teachers give instruction in Teachers' Institutes.

By the chairman of the Executive Committee,

Resolved, That the sum of — dollars be appropriated from the funds of this Association for the purchase of such Reports as shall be made to the "National Educational Convention" to be held in the city of Philadelphia August next; the same to be distributed among its members. The filling of the blank was left to the Committee of Delegates to said Convention.

By Mr. A. D. Wright,

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the appearance of the "Ohio Teacher," and recommend it to the patronage of the profession and the public.

By Prof. I. W. Andrews,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Teachers of the State that they procure the publication in the newspapers of such articles on the subject of education as they may think will promote the cause.

By Mr. A. J. Rickoff,

Resolved, That this Convention urgently request every Clergyman in the State to deliver to his Congregation a lecture on the subject of education in Common schools during the second week in Oct. next, or at his earliest convenience thereafter.

By Mr. A. H. Bailey,

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be tendered to the veteran Albert Pickett, Senior, for his able Report on Teaching.— On motion, Mr. Bailey, was instructed to forward to Mr. Pickett a copy of the foregoing resolution to express to him our high appreciation of his address and invaluable labors in the cause of Education, and to request of him a sketch of his recollections of the early history of education in this country. The allusion to Father Pickett and his labors called forth some most interesting remarks from Messrs. Bailey, Rainey, Hand, McWilliams, Lord and Barney.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Free School Convention to be attended in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 10th of July 1850: A. D. Lord, A. H. Bailey, H. H. Barney, D. Shephardson, T. Rainey, M. F. Cowdery, Wm. Travis, J. M. Allen, Joseph Ray and E. L. Carney.

The following Resolutions prepared by different persons and handed to the Executive Committee were read by the Chairman and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be cordially tendered to the Superintendents of the Columbus and Xenia, and Little Miami Railroad, for permitting delegates to pass over their road at half price.

Resolved, That the economy which causes Boards of education of Union Schools, to employ *cheap* teachers, or to starve good ones; to rent miserable structures, rather than to build large and convenient edifices, is the worst and most unsafe policy, and will result inevitably in the unpopularity of such schools.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the principle ought to be incorporated in the Constitution of Ohio, that Common School education should forever be made *free* to every child in the State.

Whereas, The best devised system of public instruction, and the most accomplished and faithful teachers, can do but little to secure the object for which we labor; the sound and liberal education of the youth of the country, without the enlightened interest and co-operation of parents. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this association, be in-

structed to have prepared a series of tracts upon the importance of education to the individual and the State, the necessity of regular attendance at school, the necessity of the co-operation of parents, and such other subjects as may seem to the committee to be best adapted to excite the interest and secure the co-operation of parents with teachers in the process of educating their children. The persons by whom these tracts shall be prepared, and the periods of their issue, to be left to the discretion of the committee.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Columbus on the last Wednesday and Thursday of December next.

E. D. KINGSLEY, *Secretary.*

Columbus, Aug. 1850.

The Report of the Proceedings of the late meeting of the State Teachers' Association as published in the "Ohio Teacher," was *not* prepared by the undersigned, and his name was subscribed to it without his knowledge or consent.

E. D. KINGSLEY, *Secretary.*

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual meeting was attended in Columbus on the 25th and 26th of December, 1850. The Association convened in the Senate chamber, was called to order by the President, Hon. S. Galloway, and the session opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. M. Reynolds. The Secretary being absent, Mr. J. Hurty was appointed Secretary pro. tem., and Messrs. F. J. Thomas and Isaac Sams Assistant Secretaries.

On enrolling the names of those in attendance, it was found that thirty-five counties were represented by some one hundred and fifty members of the Association and delegates from different organizations for the promotion of education.

A communication from the Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, inviting the Convention to attend a concert to be given by the pupils, was read by the President. At the suggestion of the chairman of the Executive Committee, Messrs. A. D. Lord, L. Andrews, Wm. M. Reynolds, M. D. Leggett and M. F. Cowdery were appointed a committee to prepare the order of business for the session.

The annual address was delivered by the President; the themes discussed were—the present condition of education in our own and other States; the errors into which teachers are liable to fall; and the great objects at which this Association should aim.

The thanks of the Association were tendered to the Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, for his invitation, and leave of absence was subsequently granted to any members who might wish to visit that institution, but it was not thought advisable to suspend the exercises of the session for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

Dr. Lord, from the committee appointed this morning to prepare business for the action of the Association, reported the following resolutions :

1. That we hail with pleasure the action of the present Legislature in calling upon their committees to revise the school system, and that we deem it their imperative duty to provide immediately for a thorough revision of the school laws of the State.

2. That we consider it of the utmost importance that the present Legislature should, at an early day, appoint the officers required by the "Act for the appointment of a State Board of Public Instruction," passed March 22, 1850.

3 That we earnestly request the Legislature to appoint no man who is not well known as an experienced and successful teacher, as a member of that Board.

The resolutions were then considered separately.

Dr. Lord hoped to hear a general expression of sentiment in regard to the different resolutions, and then proceeded to state what was contemplated by the present Legislature in regard to the revision of the school laws.

Mr. Rainey thought that a perfect system of school laws could not be reported this winter. A new constitution would, in all probability, be made before another year, and new laws would have to be passed. A much more perfect system would then be made.

The first resolution was adopted. The second resolution was then read.

Mr. Williams thought there was a little incoherence between the first and second resolutions. He thought the committee of the Legislature should be left free to act on the subject.

Mr. Leggett could not see the difficulty suggested. He hoped to see the Superintendents appointed immediately, that they might go among the people and prepare the way for a good law to take effect. The law of last winter was a good one, and he wished to see it carried into operation.

Mr. Galloway (Mr. Williams in the chair) said that he was opposed to the resolution, and to the first section of the law of last winter on the subject, because the term for which the Superintendent is appointed is too short to render him efficient. Let one be appointed for, say seven years, and make him a coadjutor of the Board of Instruction. He wished to see the office made permanent, and the officer elected by the people. He had great confidence in this Legislature, but he would not trust them on this subject. They could not know the wants of each district. His plan was to have the Superintendent and a Board of Instruction, each of whom should belong to a particular district, marked by geographical lines, and elected by the people of their respective districts. The man who would suit in one section of the State, would not in another.

Mr. Galloway had another objection to the plan contemplated by the committee, and by the law of March 22, 1850. He did

not wish the teachers to pay the salary of the Superintendent or of the Board, as that law provides.

Mr. Cowdery differed from Mr. Galloway. He thought that the rotation principle of the law of last winter was the best feature in it. Each Superintendent under it would be compelled to serve a sort of apprenticeship among the teachers of the State ; and he felt safe in saying they would be much better prepared to fill the office of Superintendent than a man who should remain all the time here in Columbus.

He was a teacher by profession, and always expected to be, and would cheerfully contribute his mite to support the Board of Instruction. These Superintendents would become acquainted with the peculiar wants of the people and the qualifications of teachers, and would be of vast benefit to both.

Mr. Cowdery continued at some length in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Hurty agreed with the gentleman last up, and hoped the resolution would pass. A notion had prevailed that none but a stump-speaker or demagogue was qualified to fill the office. But in regard to those who should fill the place of Superintendent, or become members of the Board, he hoped to see men who were awake to the cause of education, who were employed in teaching, appointed to fill those offices. He thought the principle of taxing teachers was outrageous, but rather than not have the law of last winter go into effect, would be willing to contribute much more than is now required.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. J. S. Whitwell, A. D. Wright, A. Krum, L. Andrews, G. W. Batchelder, C. Knowlton, G. R. Hand, O. N. Hartshorn, and others.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

At 7 o'clock the Association and a large number of citizens assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, to hear an address on the departments, aims and means of popular education, by Ira Mayhew, A. M., late Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan.

At 8½ o'clock the discussion of the second resolution was resumed ; it was decided by a vote that the discussion should be closed at 10 o'clock, and that speakers be limited to ten minutes each ; the whole subject of the resolution and the system of supervision to which it refers was then fully discussed. At 10 o'clock the vote on the adoption of the resolution was taken, and resulted, ayes 61, noes 33.

THURSDAY, A. M., DEC. 26.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D. The third resolution having been discussed at considerable length, Mr. H. H. Barney moved to amend the same by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting the following :

"That we earnestly recommend to the Legislature that no man be appointed as a member of the Educational Board who has not given an earnest of his efficiency and success as a zealous and enlightened educator."

Messrs. Leggett, Knowlton, Findley and Edwards discussed this amendment, when it was accepted by the Business Committee.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Hurty moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers of this body for the coming year. Messrs. Hurty, Barney, Cowdery, Williams and Whitwell were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Barney, *Resolved*, That the next semi-annual meeting be attended in Cleveland.

Mr. L. M. Morrison presented the following resolution passed by the Teachers' Association of Preble county:

Resolved, That this Association have heard with great satisfaction that the Trustees of Miami University have determined upon the organization of a Normal School Department in connection with said Institution.

Dr. Anderson, the President, having been called upon to state what action had been taken by that University, stated that the trustees of that institution had been convinced that they were not exerting the influence they should, considering the great funds at their control. They had accordingly established a Normal School, all the scholars of which were admitted to the lectures on different branches delivered to the regular classes.

The foregoing resolution was subsequently adopted.

Mr. A. D. Wright presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Maumee Valley Educational Association, recommending F. Hollenbeck as a suitable candidate for District Superintendent in the northwestern part of the State.

Resolutions of the same import, passed by the Board of Education of Maumee City, were presented by Mr. M. A. Page, of that city. Both were laid upon the table.

Dr. Lord, from the Executive committee, made a report recommending the printing of a pamphlet report of the proceedings of this Association from its commencement to the present time, the printing of a certificate of membership, and the arrangement of an order of exercises to be followed in the annual and semi-annual meetings. He also reported various resolutions which had been handed in for the consideration of the Convention. The report was accepted.

Mr. Dawley moved that so much of the report as regards the order of exercises, at the annual and semi-annual meetings, be referred to a committee of three. Messrs. Lynch, Dawley and Stearns, were appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Batchelder, Rev. Mr. Newbury was requested to give his views on the subject of using the Bible in common schools, this afternoon.

The committee appointed to nominate officers, made a report, which was accepted and laid on the table.

Mr. Stearns offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, the interests of education in Ohio demand the establishment of a State Normal School; and that we would respectfully ask the attention of our Legislature to this subject.

It was thought by some gentlemen that such a school would cripple many of the Colleges in the State which had established such schools in their course, and which would be injured by the withdrawal of scholars from them.

Mr. Stearns said a Normal School would have many branches, which might be located in the several Colleges, and thus they would be benefited by the establishment of such a school.

Mr. Newbury was surprised at any opposition towards the establishment of Normal Schools. Their conjunction with the higher Universities had been found inadequate in New York. A State Normal School alone could properly fit teachers for their practical work.

The resolution was then laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. L. Andrews, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the history and proceedings of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, from its commencement, be published in pamphlet form, including a list of its members, their post office address; also a list of its officers; and that A. D. Lord, M. D. Leggett, and J. Hurty, be a committee to see it executed.

On motion of Mr. E. Olney, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS: It is with the utmost satisfaction that we witness the increasing unanimity of action upon the great subject of popular education, not only in our own State, but throughout the different States, and that for this purpose it is indispensably necessary that teachers, practical educators, and all others interested in the cause, should visit from State to State, communicate their views, and mutually stimulate to unity and good works; Therefore,

Resolved, That we extend a cordial invitation to all, at home and abroad, to attend our meetings, communicate views, deliver addresses, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, P. M.

The resolutions reported by the Business committee, were taken up severally, and adopted as follows :

Resolved, That the grounds of opposition which caused the late dissensions in the State of New York, regarding the great question of Free Schools, should be carefully considered by the teachers of this State, in order that they may be prepared for any similar emergency occurring among us.

Resolved, That it is the duty of teachers to direct the public mind to the relations of the common school system to our social and civil organization, by means of the public press.

Resolved, That we consider it the *duty* of parents to visit frequently the schools where their children attend, as one of the best means of securing that hearty sympathy and co-operation on their part, which the best interests of our common schools demand.

Resolved, That a proper education for the whole of the youth of every State, is the surest means of increasing its wealth, of establishing its power, of protecting its property, of perpetuating its liberty, of elevating its morals, and of promoting its happiness.

Resolved, That education cannot become universal, unless it be free.

Resolved, therefore, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the organic law of the State should guarantee a free and adequate education for all the youth of the State, and provide for the establishment of schools in which the same shall be communicated.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President.

ISAAC SAMS, of Hillsboro'.

Vice Presidents.

DR. JOSEPH RAY, of Cincinnati,	SAMUEL HARRODAY, of _____,
DR. W. C. ANDERSON, of Oxford,	G. W. BATCHELDER, of Zanesville,
W. S. BRATTON, of Cedarville,	E. D. KINGSLEY, of Marietta,
JOHN MCKINNEY, of Urbana,	M. E. PENNINGTON, of _____,
M. A. PAGE, of Maumee,	C. W. PALMER, of Akton,
I. BOOTH, of Bucyrus,	J. E. VANCE, of _____,
DAVID HERON, of Hillsboro',	A. C. ALLEN, of N. Philadelphia,
SAMUEL FINDLEY, of Chillicothe,	P. M. HILL, of _____,
J. S. WHITWELL, of Lancaster,	JACOB TUCKERMAN, of Jefferson,
DR. J. B. THOMPSON, of Columbus,	L. E. WALKER, of _____,
THOMAS CORLETT, of Frederick.	

Recording Secretary—J. LYNCH, of Ashland.

Corresponding Secretary—P. DAWLEY, of Massillon.

Treasurer—JOHN OGDEN, of Columbus.

Executive Committee.

LORIN ANDREWS, of Massillon, Chairman;

R. D. HUMISTON, of Cleveland,	D. LYMAN, of Butler county,
D. F. DE WOLFE, of Norwalk,	JOSEPH CAMPBELL, of Dayton,
I. W. ANDREWS, of Marietta,	C. S. ROYCE, of Plymouth.

Mr. Cowdery was elected President on the first ballot by four majority, but declined serving, and Mr. Isaac Sams, of Hillsboro', was elected President on the second ballot.

On motion, Messrs. Barney and Galloway, were appointed delegates from this Association to attend the meeting of the American Convention for the promotion of Education.

On motion, county Associations were requested to send two delegates each to the same Convention.

The following resolutions, presented by different individuals, were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to the Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, the Little Miami, the Columbus and Xenia, and the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Companies, for their liberal order, that members of this Convention be pro-

vided with passage from Columbus, by their trains, at half the usual rate of fare.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the conductors of the Ohio State Journal and of the Ohio Statesman, for the interest they have evinced in having reporters on the floor to report the proceedings of this Association.

Resolved, That it is with sincere regret that we have heard of the decease of our venerable friend and fellow citizen, Albert Pickett, sen., a pioneer, and for more than half a century, a practical educator, and active promoter of the cause of education.

Mr. A. H. Bailey stated the circumstances of the death of Father Pickett, and that the communication which he was, at the last semi-annual meeting of the Association, instructed to forward to him, reached him a few days before his decease.

On motion of Mr. L. N. Sanford,

Resolved, That the officers of County Associations furnish to this Association and to each other, copies of the proceedings of their several meetings.

The Committee appointed to prepare By-Laws, prescribing the order of business at the annual and semi-annual meetings of the Association, presented the following, which was adopted :

BY-LAWS, &c.

1. All meetings of the Association shall be opened with prayer.
2. The credentials of members and delegates shall be presented, and their names enrolled.
3. An Introductory Address shall be delivered by the President, or a substitute secured by him, at the semi-annual meeting, and a Val- edictory Address, by the President, on the afternoon, P. M. of the second day of the annual meeting.
4. The Association shall, at each annual meeting, elect an orator and an alternate, to deliver an address on the evening of the first day of the semi-annual meeting ; and at each semi-annual meeting, orators and alternates shall be elected to deliver addresses at the opening of the annual meeting, and on the evening of the first day of the session.
5. All debates and other proceedings of the Association shall be conducted in accordance with the rules now in force in the State Senate.
6. The officers of the Association shall be elected on the afternoon of the second day of the annual meeting.

A resolution, recommending the reading of the Bible in schools, having been presented by Mr. J. Booth, Rev. S. Newberry remarked at some length on the importance of using this book, and referring to it daily as the source of all correct moral or religious instruction ; after which the following was adopted :

Resolved, That this Association recommend to teachers to read a portion of the Holy Scriptures each day, in their respective schools.

Mr. H. H. Barney was elected Orator for the next semi-annual meeting, and **Rev. S. Finley**, alternate.

A vote of thanks was tendered to **Mr. Mayhew** for his address ; to the Senate for the use of their chamber ; to the Sergeant-at-arms and his Assistants, and the Messenger Boys, for their services during the session.

After prayer by the **Rev. Mr. Painter**, the Association adjourned to meet in Cleveland on the 2d day of July next.

L13 .06

Proceedings of the Ohio State Teach

Gutman Library

AOV3141



3 2044 028 802 429

